

1862

No. 5.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Philadelphia, October 27, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report of the operations of the mint and its branches for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862:

The coinage of the mint and branches for that period has been large, but not equal to that of the preceding year. Various causes contributed to this reduction; the principal one being the disturbed condition of our country, which not only affected the financial and commercial relations of the nation, but embarrassed and retarded operations in the mining districts, and limited the supply from these sources. The quantity of foreign coin and bullion deposited was not large, amounting only to \$11,268,710 71.

The amount of bullion received at the mint and branches during the year was as follows: Gold, \$67,118,544 56; silver, \$4,098,673 14; total deposits, \$71,217,217 70. From this total must be deducted the re-deposits of bullion, or bars made at one institution and deposited at another, for coinage. This deduction made, the amount will be \$45,423,231 01.

The coinage for the same period was as follows: Gold coins, \$45,532,386 50; fine gold bars, \$16,144,190 05; silver coins, \$2,812,401 50; silver bars, \$418,680 01; cent coins, \$116,000; total coinage, \$65,023,658 06; number of pieces of all denominations of coin, 28,296,899.

The distribution of the bullion received and coined at the mint and branches was as follows: At Philadelphia, gold deposits, \$26,287,009 77; gold coined, \$29,987,386 50; fine gold bars, \$49,421 61; silver deposits and purchases, \$1,855,606 96; silver coined, \$2,170,701 50; silver bars, \$1,797 79; cents coined, \$116,000. Total deposits of gold and silver, \$28,142,616 73; total coinage, \$32,274,088; number of pieces, 25,951,899.

At the branch mint, San Francisco, the gold deposits were \$16,136,622 96; gold coined, \$15,545,000; silver deposits and purchases, \$749,114 14; silver coined, \$641,700; silver bars, \$1,278 65. Total coinage of gold and silver, \$16,187,978 65; number of pieces, 2,345,000.

The assay office in New York received during the year \$24,694,911 83 in gold bullion and \$1,493,952 04 in silver. Fine gold bars stamped at that office, 3,867; value, \$16,094,768 44; silver bars, 2,164; value, \$415,603 57. Total value of gold and silver bullion, \$26,188,863 87.

No reports have been received from the branches at New Orleans, Dahlonega, or Charlotte.

Although New Orleans is now, and has been for some months, in the possession of the Union forces, yet the operations at the branch mint in that city have not been resumed, nor is it expedient or necessary that they should be. After the suppression of the rebellion, and the pacification of the country, the branch located there might again be successfully and usefully operated; till then it should remain closed. No consideration, of public or private interest, would, under the most favorable circumstances, justify the reopening of the branches at Dahlonega or Charlotte. They ought not to have been established; and, having been the source of useless expenditure, they should not, even in the event of the States in which they are respectively located returning to their allegiance, be again employed for minting purposes.

Whether gold or silver coins were struck at any of the defected branches of the mint during the past year I have not been able to ascertain with certainty. If any, the amount was small. Prior to the defection of the branch at New Orleans, the dies in that institution were defaced or destroyed by some of the loyal employes, under the direction of one of the officers who remained true to his duty and to his country. This destruction of the dies must have delayed, if not altogether prevented, any coinage at that branch.

The mines of the United States continue to yield large amounts of the precious metals. Most of the gold and silver deposited at the mint and branches was the product of these mines. The sum of \$30,976,593 24 in gold and \$1,032,264 45 in silver was received from this source. As heretofore, much of the domestic silver was obtained by separating it from the gold deposits in which it is found. The mines of the Washoe region exhibit a gratifying increase in quantity. The gold mines of other portions of our country yield largely, and their capacity is almost unlimited. The deposits of gold from Colorado Territory or Pike's Peak have largely increased, and the daily developments of the mineral wealth of that region would seem to indicate that, before many years, the production from the mines there will rival in amount that of California.

The receipts from the State of Oregon during the year amounted to \$888,205 against \$3,181 last year—an increase full of encouragement to the miner.

The yield of gold and silver from Nevada, in the form of mixed bullion—one third of the value of which is in gold—has largely increased during the last nine months, and increased supplies of the precious metals from that region may be confidently expected.

Gold deposits from Washington Territory have also been received, and the indications of a large increase are favorable.

The deposits of gold and silver bullion at the mint and branches, during the year, from the mines of the United States, notwithstanding the disturbed condition of public affairs and the troubles on our western borders, were only \$2,800,000 less than the amount of the preceding fiscal year. The decrease was in the amount received from California, and must be attributed to other causes than diminished yield of the mines of that State. The reports from the gold and silver regions of our country are highly satisfactory and promise an abundant and increasing yield.

The places whence the deposits of gold and silver were obtained, and the amount from each locality, are set forth in the tabular statements attached to this report.

The exchange of nickel for the old copper cents was continued during the year. The number of the old cents is rapidly diminishing, and that coin will soon disappear altogether from the circulation. The demand for the nickel cent has largely increased. The disappearance of the small silver coins from circulation has caused the new cent to be extensively used, and every effort has been made to meet the demand. Large amounts have been sent to every part of the country, and orders, beyond our ability to fill, are constantly forwarded to the mint. The profits of the cent coinage have been fully adequate to meet all expenses of material, production and transmission to the parties ordering them.

The coinage of the past was of a more general character than that of the preceding year. A greater variety of all the gold and silver coins was produced, and among them an unusual number of the smaller gold coins.

The distinct and unequivocal recognition of the divine sovereignty in the practical administration of our political system is a duty of the highest obligation. History unites with divine revelation in declaring that "happy is that people whose God is the Lord." In the exercise of political sovereignty our nation should honor him; and now, in this hour of peril and danger to our country and its liberties, it is becoming to acknowledge his power and invoke his protection. Our national coinage in its devices and legends should indicate the Christian character of our nation, and declare our trust in God. It does not do this. On the contrary, ancient mythology, more than Christianity, has stamped its impress on our coin. It is, however, gratifying to know that the proposition to introduce a motto upon our coins, expressing a national reliance on divine support has been favorably considered by your department, and will no doubt be approved by an intelligent public sentiment. The subject is under the control of Congress; and without a change in existing laws, no alteration in

the legends and devices of most of our national coins can be made; a motto, however, may be added without additional authority or violation of the present law.

The 13th section of the act of January 18, 1837, prescribes the following devices and legends for our coinage: "Upon one side of each of the said coins there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word *Liberty*, and the year of the coinage; and upon the reverse of each of the gold and silver coins there shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with the inscription *United States of America*, and a designation of the value of the coin, but on the reverse of the dime and half dime the figure of the eagle shall be omitted." The provisions of this act being still in force, except as to the silver coins of less denomination than the dollar, the *character* of the devices upon the coins referred to in the section cited, viz: the eagle, half eagle, quarter eagle and silver dollar, cannot be altered unless authority therefor be given by an act of Congress. The same remark applies to the double eagle. The coins not included in the provisions of the act referred to are the three dollar piece, gold dollar, and silver coins of less denomination than the dollar, also the cent coin. The figure of the eagle is omitted on the reverse of the gold dollar, and the device thereon, as well as for the obverse and reverse of the three dollar piece and silver coins last referred to, having been fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, may be altered by the same authority.

In consideration of the legal provisions referred to, it will be necessary, in attempting to introduce a motto on the face of our coins, to interfere as little as possible with the present legal devices. The first difficulty to be encountered is the necessary condensation. The idea should be unmistakably expressed in our own language, and at the same time the letters should be distinctly and easily legible. To unite these desiderata within the limits presented on the face of the coin, in connexion with the required arrangement of the legal devices, demands much reflection. The motto "In God is our trust," which has become familiar to the public mind by its use in our national hymn the "Star Spangled Banner," would be an appropriate one, but it contains too many letters to insert in the place of the *crest*, without crowding too much for good taste. For greater brevity we may substitute the words, "God our trust," which convey the same idea, in a form of expression according with heraldic usage, and as readily understood as the more explicit form of the other. The most appropriate place for this motto is found in connexion with the national inscription, which on all our larger coins is on the reverse, the device of which is an eagle, with the heraldic accompaniments appropriate to the *arms* of the Union as adopted by law, dispensing at present with the motto (*E Pluribus Unum*) and the *crest*, except on the double eagle. The place of the *crest* offers the best position for inscribing a motto, as on all the other coins which are large enough to admit of such an addition this space is now vacant, and therefore a motto, if sufficiently brief, may be introduced with the least disturbance of the device as now arranged. The adoption on our coin of the motto "God our trust," or some other words expressive of national reliance upon divine support, would accord fully with the sentiment of the American people, and it would add to the artistic appearance of the coins.

I would again call the attention of the department to the anomalous character of the silver dollar of the United States, and respectfully refer to the observations on this subject contained in my last annual report, also to the propriety and expediency of enlarging the limit of the legal tender for silver. The limit, with great propriety and advantage to public and private interests, might and ought to be extended to fifty or one hundred dollars.

PRICE OF SILVER AND GOLD.

There is some reason, from present experience, to fear a continuous advance of gold and silver, as compared with the legal tender currency issued by the government. That fear may be much abated by considering the amazing production of the gold fields of the world, to which there has been no parallel in past history. It is very much to the purpose to consider that at the era of the great Napoleonic war the supply of precious metals was chiefly maintained by the mines of Mexico and South America, the washings of the gold coast of Africa, and some initial developments in Russia, altogether not exceeding twenty-five millions of dollars, by a liberal estimate annually for a series of years. During the most critical part of this era the premium on gold in England reached forty-one per cent., as against Bank of England notes, but was generally much less; and in three years, from 1813 to 1816, fell from the highest point to par with bank paper. Since those times it is almost unnecessary to say the stock of gold has been immensely re-enforced; and we have now the gold fields of California and adjacent territories, Colorado or Pike's Peak, Australia, New Zealand, Russia, Nova Scotia, and the very promising silver regions of Washoe and Arizona. Adding together all the sources of supply, both gold and silver, we may safely estimate an annual yield, in these times, of one hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars, or seven times the amount produced annually for some years prior to the peace of 1815.

There is, therefore, much reason to hope that the price of gold and silver, as compared with actual currency, cannot go on rising indefinitely and ruinously, and that the return of peace will bring a returning tendency to specie payments. The civilized world does not want a mere metallic currency, but it must have a sufficient metallic support for its bills of credit, and it is easy to see that only five years addition of gold and silver from the mines will exert a vast influence. Once out of the ground and put in an available shape, they are, setting off the mere abrasion of coins, a perpetual addition to the machinery of trade and the wealth of the world.

ABRASION OF COINS.

Very remarkable statements have from time to time been published as to loss by abrasion or wear of coins, making the amount so great as almost to cast discredit upon metallic currency. Thus we are told by one writer that the annual loss, in a country where both gold and silver circulate, is one part in 420; by another, one in 300; by a third, one in 200; and one "gentleman of great accuracy and acuteness" (cited by Jacobs) says that the loss on coined silver is full one per cent. per annum. A more recent and alarming estimate, from British sources, would lead to the expectation that silver pieces of the size of their shilling, or our quarter dollar, would in less than ten years be worn so much as to be no longer passable. Every one knows the value of such statements on this side of the water.

We have recently had occasion to make a thorough re-examination of this important subject, and have ascertained what is the average annual loss on each size of gold coin, and on the silver promiscuously. Not to enter into details here, it may be stated that the silver coin averages a loss of one part in 630: the half eagle one in 3,550; the double eagle one in 9,000; and that, by a cautious estimate as to the proportions of the various sizes of coin actually among us, the average annual loss by abrasion does not exceed one part in 2,400; that is, in times when specie is current at par with bank paper, and not lying idle. Let it be observed that all experiments hitherto made, in regard to abrasion, seem to have been based upon pieces not higher in value than the sovereign or

half eagle. This has rendered expedient a new examination, because the great preponderance of our specie is in large pieces, which, being less exposed by circulation, must be judged by a law of their own. While one double eagle is lying quiet, five or ten smaller pieces are passing from hand to hand.

SMALL CHANGE.

In regard to our minor currency, usually called "small change," it is difficult to realize the fact that, with over forty-five millions of dollars in silver coin now in the country, we should be driven to a substitute, which, however useful as a temporary measure, cannot enter into comparison, in point of convenience and durability, with small coin, not to speak of intrinsic value. Why cannot silver change be issued on a basis somewhat similar, yet more favorable than that on which the copper coin is issued, namely, not to give a full bullion value, but to afford a public benefit? The cent we issue costs the government scarcely half a cent; but for its purposes, and with the stamp of authority, it is worth its nominal value to everybody: it is largely sought after, notwithstanding so many have been issued, and would purchase no more if it were three times as heavy. Would the half dime, dime, or quarter dollar be any less acceptable if it were, say three-fourths of the present weight of those coins? At all events, we could most safely and seasonably issue ten millions of dollars in five and ten cent pieces, of the present nineteenth fineness, but of reduced weight, and of legal tender to the amount of five or ten dollars. The new pieces would, of course, be not worth that much abroad, but they would be at home, which is all we are concerned about. A legal provision to this effect, prospective perhaps, to follow the wearing out of the stamp currency, would at once bring to the mint a supply of the old coin, and of silver bullion from the Washoe mines and other sources, by holders desirous of realizing a premium and of accommodating their own business. So much of the gain as would be necessary to draw the material should go in that direction; the remainder would pay expenses of recoinage and transportation. The three-cent pieces already out, and considerably coined, might be left to fulfil their mission, without calling them in or adding to their number, the cents being sufficient to fill the space between one cent and five. It would be best at present to limit the new issue to the dime and half dime, leaving the larger coins for future consideration, or, probably, to return to their par value on the return of better times.

STATEMENT OF FOREIGN COINS.

This statement, as required by law, will be found appended to the report. The additions are few, but there are alterations in the silver occasioned by the raising of the mint price. In gold, we find the sovereign of the mint of Sydney, Australia, by the trial of a much larger lot than has been hitherto procurable, a little higher in average weight, and a little lower in average fineness, than reported last year. It may be well to state here that an inquiry has been raised in England as to the propriety of making Australian coin pass everywhere concurrently with the British sovereign, being, in fact, of equal value, though quite different in devices and in color. We have not seen the printed documents on this subject, but as the coinage of the Sydney mint is large, it is worth while to bring the matter to public notice.

There are also several varieties of private coinage at Pike's Peak, Colorado Territory, which, not being foreign nor legal, cannot claim a place in our coinage statistics; and yet, being issued in considerable amounts, and current in the far west, ought to receive attention. They are all of a pale color, and more highly alloyed than our lawful coinage, making up in some cases by increase of weight. Thus we have the ten-dollar piece of Clark, Graber & Co., ranging from 768 to 832 thousandths fine, and of course, as various in weight; but they all appear

to be about ten dollars in value, (a few cents more or less,) by computing the value of the silver contained and charging for the parting. The ten-dollar piece of J. J. Conway & Co. is only 630 thousandths fine, by a single trial, being largely alloyed with the silver actually present. The net value of gold and silver is \$7 25. The five-dollar piece of John Parson & Co., by a single trial, is 751 thousandths fine, and its net value \$4 20. The trials in these latter cases are not sufficient for a fair average valuation, but they will give an idea as to the deficiency.

In silver we have added, from a recent assay, the Maria Theresa thaler of Austria, which is coined specially for the Levant trade, but always bears the date of 1780, no matter when struck. We have lately had a good opportunity to make an average of old and new pieces, many being of the latter sort. They fully maintain their original standards, and are, in fact, a little better than we reported them twenty years ago.

In January of the present year the mint price of silver was raised from 121 to 122½ cents per ounce troy, of standard fineness. This requires an entire change in the column of values of silver coins, and the change has accordingly been made.

NATIONAL MEDALS.

The medal department of the mint has become a most important and interesting part of the institution. The reproduction of national and other American medals of historic interest has been received with great favor by all who are interested in numismatics, and by all who desire the development of native genius and skill in this branch of the arts. Medals of honor for the navy, in recognition of noble and patriotic services in defence of the nation's honor and life, have been prepared here, which reflect the highest credit on the artists and workmen engaged in their preparation.

Rare and valuable coins and medals have been added to the mint cabinet during the year. The cabinet has become a very attractive place, and the daily crowds of intelligent visitors attest its value and importance as a numismatic collection.

LIST OF TABLES IN APPENDIX.

A.—Statement of bullion deposited at the mint of the United States and branches during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

B.—Statement of the coinage at the mint of the United States and branches during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

C.—Statement of gold and silver of domestic production deposited at the mint of the United States and branches during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

D.—Coinage of the mint and branches from their organization to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862. (Eleven tables.)

E.—Gold of domestic production deposited at the mint of the United States and branches to June 30, 1862. (Seven tables.)

F.—Statement of the amount of silver coined at the mint of the United States and branches at San Francisco and New Orleans, under the act of February 21, 1853.

G.—Statement of the amount of silver of domestic production deposited at the mint of the United States and its branches from January, 1841, to 30th June, 1862.

H.—Statement of amount and denominations of fractions of the Spanish and Mexican dollar deposited at the mint of the United States for exchange for the new cent to June 30, 1860.

I.—Amount of fractions of the Spanish and Mexican dollar purchased at the

mint of the United States, the branch mint at New Orleans, and assay office, New York, to June 30, 1862.

J.—Cents of former issue deposited at the United States mint for exchange for the nickel cent to June 30, 1862.

K.—Statement of the weight, fineness, and value of the foreign gold coins.

L.—Statement of the weight, fineness, and value of foreign silver coins.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES POLLOCK,

Director of the Mint.

Hon. S. P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.

A.

Statement of deposits at the mint of the United States, the branch mint at San Francisco, and assay office, New York, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Description of bullion.	Mint of the U. States, Philadelphia	Branch mint, San Fran- cisco.	Assay office, New York.	Total
Fine bars.....	\$24, 172, 885 33	.....	.....	\$24, 172, 885 33
United States bullion.....	1, 435, 890 45	\$15, 754, 262 96	\$13, 786, 439 83	30, 976, 593 24
United States coin.....	386, 302 24	.....	4, 836 00	391, 138 24
Jewellers' bars.....	75, 973 04	.....	233, 244 00	309, 217 04
Foreign coin.....	199, 846 38	48, 400 00	9, 685, 280 00	9, 933, 526 38
Foreign bullion.....	16, 112 33	333, 960 00	985, 112 00	1, 335, 184 33
Total gold.....	26, 287, 009 77	16, 136, 622 96	24, 694, 911 83	67, 118, 544 56
Fine bars.....	1, 620, 143 36	.....	958 00	1, 621, 101 36
Jewellers' bars.....	37, 202 19	.....	62, 055 00	99, 257 19
United States bullion.....	38, 334 31	749, 114 14	244, 816 00	1, 032, 264 45
United States coin, (o. s.).....	75, 804 18	.....	33, 604 00	109, 408 18
Foreign coin.....	77, 283 05	.....	972, 019 04	1, 049, 302 09
Foreign bullion.....	6, 839 87	.....	180, 500 00	187, 339 87
Total silver.....	1, 855, 606 96	749, 114 14	1, 493, 952 04	4, 098, 673 14
Total gold and silver.....	28, 142, 616 73	16, 885, 737 10	26, 188, 863 87	71, 217, 217 70
Less redeposits at the different institutions: Gold, \$24, 172, 885 33; silver, \$1, 621, 101 36.....				25, 793, 986 69
				45, 423, 231 01

B.

Statement of the coinage at the mint of the United States, the branch mint, San Francisco, and assay office, New York, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Denomination.	Mint of the United States, Philadelphia.		Branch mint, San Francisco.		Assay office, New York.	Total.
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Value.	Pieces.
GOLD.						
Double eagles.....	1,052,375	\$21,047,500 00	760,000	\$15,200,000 00	.....	1,812,375
Eagles.....	79,299	792,990 00	18,000	180,000 00	.....	97,299
Half eagles.....	639,432	3,197,160 00	18,000	90,000 00	.....	657,432
Three dollars.....	5,785	17,355 00	.....	.....	.....	5,785
Quarter eagles.....	1,283,249	3,133,122 50	30,000	75,000 00	.....	1,283,249
Dollars.....	1,799,259	1,799,259 00	.....	.....	.....	1,799,259
Fine bars.....	.....	49,421 61	.....	.....	\$16,094,768 44	.....
Total gold.....	4,829,399	30,036,808 11	826,000	15,545,000 00	16,094,768 44	5,655,399
SILVER.						
Dollars.....	1,750	1,750 00	.....	.....	.....	1,750
Half dollars.....	2,391,350	1,195,675 00	1,179,500	589,750 00	.....	3,570,850
Quarter dollars.....	2,803,750	700,937 50	120,000	30,000 00	.....	2,923,750
Dimes.....	1,364,550	136,455 00	219,500	21,950 00	.....	1,584,050
Half dimes.....	2,352,550	117,627 50	.....	.....	.....	2,352,550
Three cents.....	608,550	18,256 50	.....	.....	.....	608,550
Bars.....	.....	1,797 79	.....	1,278 65	415,603 57	.....
Total silver.....	9,522,500	2,172,499 29	1,519,000	642,978 65	415,603 57	11,041,500
CENTS.....	11,600,000	116,000 00	.....	.....	.....	11,600,000
Total coinage.....	25,951,899	32,274,088 00	2,345,000	16,187,978 65	16,510,372 01	28,296,899
						65,023,658 06

C.

Statement of gold and silver of domestic production deposited at the mint of the United States, the branch mint at San Francisco, and assay office at New York, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Description of bullion.	Mint of the United States, Philadelphia.	Branch mint, San Francisco.	Assay office, New York.	Total.
GOLD.				
California	\$244,259 81	\$14,029,759 95	\$12,580,647 83	\$26,854,667 59
Colorado	1,122,333 50	680 00	912,403 00	2,035,416 50
North Carolina	81 38	.....	2,232 00	2,313 38
Georgia	135 40	.....	1,469 00	1,604 40
Washington Territory	215 70	.....	.....	215 70
Vermont .....	.....	.....	3,293 00	3,293 00
Nevada .....	.....	13,000 00	40,846 00	53,846 00
New Mexico .....	.....	.....	1,283 00	1,283 00
Arizona .....	.....	.....	391 00	391 00
Santa Fe, New Mexico .....	.....	.....	260 00	260 00
Virginia .....	.....	.....	316 00	316 00
South Carolina .....	.....	.....	2,065 00	2,065 00
Oregon .....	.....	888,000 00	2,205 00	888,205 00
Parted from silver	68,804 66	822,823 01	241,029 00	1,132,716 67
Total gold	1,435,890 45	15,754,262 96	13,786,439 83	30,976,593 44
SILVER.				
Lake Superior	12,597 38	.....	8,769 00	21,366 38
Nevada	3,618 37	655,211 23	98,617 00	757,446 60
California .....	.....	.....	8,224 00	8,224 00
Arizona .....	.....	.....	105 00	105 00
Parted from domestic gold	22,118 56	93,902 91	129,101 00	245,122 47
Total silver	38,334 31	749,114 14	244,816 00	1,032,264 45
Total gold and silver of domestic production	1,474,224 76	16,503,377 10	14,031,255 83	32,008,857 69

D.

Coinage of the mint and branches from their organization to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

1. MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA.

Period.	GOLD COINAGE.						
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	Fine bars.
	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
1793 to 1817 .....	.....	132, 592	845, 909	.....	22, 197	.....	.....
1818 to 1837 .....	.....	.....	3, 087, 925	.....	879, 903	.....	.....
1838 to 1847 .....	.....	1, 227, 759	3, 269, 921	.....	345, 526	.....	.....
1848 to 1857	8, 122, 526	1, 970, 597	2, 260, 390	223, 015	5, 544, 900	15, 348, 608	\$33, 612, 140 46
1858	468, 504	13, 690	32, 633	13, 059	113, 097	208, 724	21, 088 10
1859	98, 196	8, 600	20, 718	11, 524	76, 562	231, 873	49, 286 59
1860	188, 615	16, 013	19, 724	13, 402	13, 721	78, 743	170, 275 34
1861	2, 341, 921	44, 005	56, 526	6, 072	121, 376	13, 955	66, 434 76
1862	1, 052, 375	79, 299	639, 432	5, 785	1, 253, 249	1, 799, 259	49, 421 61
Total	12, 272, 137	3, 492, 555	10, 233, 178	272, 857	8, 370, 531	17, 681, 162	33, 968, 646 86

D.—Coinage of the mint and branches—Continued.

1. MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA—Continued.

Period.	SILVER COINAGE.						
	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.	Bars.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Value.
1793 to 1817.....	1, 439, 517	13, 104, 433	650, 280	1, 007, 151	265, 543	.....	.....
1818 to 1837.....	1, 000	74, 793, 560	5, 041, 749	11, 854, 949	14, 463, 700	.....	.....
1838 to 1847.....	879, 873	20, 203, 333	4, 952, 073	11, 387, 995	11, 093, 235	.....	.....
1848 to 1857.....	350, 250	10, 691, 088	41, 072, 280	35, 172, 010	34, 368, 520	37, 778, 900	.....
1858.....	.....	4, 028, 000	10, 600, 000	690, 000	4, 000, 000	1, 266, 000	\$32, 355 55
1859.....	73, 500	2, 636, 000	4, 996, 000	1, 760, 000	2, 840, 000	1, 380, 000	843 37
1860.....	315, 530	349, 800	909, 800	576, 000	870, 000	548, 000	9, 341 08
1861.....	164, 900	741, 300	3, 034, 200	1, 573, 000	2, 787, 000	265, 000	21, 656 30
1862.....	1, 750	2, 391, 350	2, 803, 750	1, 364, 550	2, 352, 550	608, 550	2, 624 37
Total.....	3, 226, 320	128, 938, 864	74, 060, 132	65, 385, 655	73, 040, 548	41, 846, 450	68, 618 46

D.—Coinage of the mint and branches—Continued.

1. MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA—Continued.

Period.	COPPER COINAGE.		Number coined.	TOTAL COINAGE.		
	Cents.	Half cents.		Value of gold.	Value of silver.	Value of copper.
	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>			
1793 to 1817 -----	29,316,272	5,235,513	52,019,407	\$5,610,957 50	\$8,268,295 75	\$319,340 28
1818 to 1837 -----	46,554,830	2,205,200	158,882,816	17,639,382 50	40,566,897 15	476,574 30
1838 to 1847 -----	34,967,663	-----	88,327,378	29,491,010 00	13,913,019 00	349,676 63
1848 to 1857 -----	51,449,979	544,510	244,908,562	256,950,474 46	22,365,413 55	517,222 34
1858 -----	23,400,000	-----	44,833,766	10,221,876 60	4,971,823 37	234,000 00
1859 -----	30,700,000	-----	44,833,111	2,660,646 59	3,009,241 08	307,000 00
1860 -----	34,200,000	-----	38,099,348	4,354,576 84	857,076 30	342,000 00
1861 -----	10,166,000	-----	21,315,255	47,963,145 76	1,601,324 37	101,660 00
1862 -----	11,600,000	-----	25,951,899	30,036,808 11	2,172,499 29	116,000 00
Total -----	272,354,744	7,985,223	719,171,542	404,928,878 36	97,725,589 86	2,763,473 55
						505,366,722 37

D.—Coinage of the mint and branches—Continued.

2. BRANCH MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Period.	GOLD COINAGE.							
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dolls.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	Unparted bars.	Fine bars.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Value.	Value.
1854	141,468	123,826	268	-----	246	14,632	\$5,641,504 05	\$5,863 16
1855	859,175	9,000	61,000	6,600	-----	-----	3,270,594 93	88,782 50
1856	1,181,750	73,500	94,100	34,500	71,120	24,600	3,047,001 29	122,136 55
1857	604,500	10,000	47,000	5,000	20,000	-----	-----	-----
1858	885,940	27,800	58,600	9,000	49,200	20,000	816,295 65	-----
1859	689,140	2,000	9,720	-----	8,000	15,000	-----	19,871 68
1860	579,975	10,000	16,700	7,000	28,800	13,000	-----	-----
1861	614,300	6,000	8,000	-----	14,000	-----	-----	-----
1862	760,000	18,000	18,000	-----	30,000	-----	-----	-----
Total	6,316,248	280,126	313,388	62,100	221,366	87,232	12,775,395 92	236,653 89

D.—Coinage of the mint and branches—Continued.

2. BRANCH MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO—Continued.

Period.	SILVER COINAGE.					TOTAL COINAGE.			
	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dolls.	Dimes.	Bars	No. of pieces.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Value.				
1854	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	282,712	\$9,731,574 21	-----	\$9,731,574 21
1855	-----	121,950	412,400	-----	-----	1,471,272	20,957,677 43	\$164,075 00	21,121,752 43
1856	-----	211,000	286,000	-----	-----	1,977,559	28,315,537 84	200,609 45	28,516,147 29
1857	-----	86,000	28,000	-----	-----	800,500	12,499,000 00	50,000 00	12,540,000 00
1858	-----	218,000	63,000	30,000	19,752 61	1,362,028	19,276,095 65	147,502 61	19,423,598 26
1859	15,000	463,000	172,000	50,000	29,469 87	1,463,893	13,906,271 68	327,969 87	14,234,241 55
1860	5,000	693,000	24,000	40,000	211,411 52	1,417,475	11,889,000 00	572,911 52	12,461,911 52
1861	-----	350,000	52,000	100,000	71,485 61	1,144,300	12,421,000 00	269,485 61	12,690,485 61
1862	-----	1,179,500	120,000	219,500	1,278 65	2,345,000	15,545,000 00	642,978 65	16,187,978 65
Total	20,000	3,322,450	1,157,400	479,500	357,007 71	12,264,739	144,532,156 81	2,375,532 71	146,907,689 52

D.—Coinage of the mint and branches—Continued.

3. BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS

Period.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles	Dollars.
	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>
1838 to 1847.....	.....	1, 026, 342	709, 925	.....	550, 528	.....
1848 to 1857.....	730, 500	534, 250	108, 100	24, 000	546, 100	1, 004, 000
1858.....	47, 500	21, 500	13, 000	.....	34, 000	.....
1859.....	24, 500	4, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860.....	4, 350	8, 200	.....	.....	.....	.....
1861, (to January 31)	9, 600	5, 200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	816, 450	1, 599, 492	831, 025	24, 000	1, 130, 628	1, 004, 000

D.—*Coinage of the mint and branches*—Continued.

3. BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS.—Continued.

Period.	SILVER COINAGE.						TOTAL COINAGE.				
	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dol- lars.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.	Bars.	Number of pieces.	Value of gold.	Value of silver.	Total value coined.
	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Value.</i>				
1838 to 1847.....	59,000	13,509,000	3,273,600	6,473,500	2,789,000	.....	.....	28,390,895	\$15,189,365	\$8,418,700 00	\$23,608,065 00
1848 to 1857.....	40,000	21,406,000	4,556,000	5,690,000	8,170,000	720,000	.....	43,538,950	22,934,250	12,881,100 00	35,815,350 00
1858.....	.....	4,614,000	1,416,000	1,540,000	2,540,000	.....	.....	10,226,000	1,315,000	2,942,000 00	4,257,000 00
1859.....	200,000	4,912,000	544,000	440,000	1,060,000	.....	\$331,996 47	7,184,500	530,000	3,223,996 47	3,753,996 47
1860.....	280,000	2,212,000	388,000	370,000	1,060,000	.....	25,422 33	4,322,550	169,000	1,598,422 33	1,767,422 33
1861, (to Jan'y 31) ..	395,000	828,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,818 33	1,237,800	244,000	825,818 33	1,069,818 33
Total.....	974,000	47,481,000	10,177,600	14,513,500	15,619,500	720,000	377,237 13	94,900,695	40,381,615	29,890,037 13	70,271,652 13

D.—Coinage of the mint and branches—Continued.

GOLD COINAGE.						
Period.	Half eagles.	Quarter eagles.	Three dollars.	Dollars.	Total pieces.	Total value.
	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>		
1838 to 1847.....	576, 553	134, 101			710, 654	\$3, 218, 017 50
1848 to 1857.....	478, 392	60, 605	1, 120	60, 897	601, 014	2, 607, 729 50
1858.....	19, 256	900		1, 637	21, 793	100, 167 00
1859.....	11, 404	642		6, 957	19, 003	65, 582 00
1860.....	12, 800	1, 602		1, 472	15, 844	69, 477 00
1861, (to February 28).....	11, 876			1, 566	13, 442	60, 946 00
Total.....	1, 110, 281	197, 850	1, 120	72, 529	1, 381, 750	6, 121, 919 00

D.—Coinage of the mint and branches—Continued.

5. BRANCH MINT, CHARLOTTE.

Period.	GOLD COINAGE.				
	Half eagles.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	Total pieces.	Total value.
	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>		
1838 to 1847.....	269,424	123,576	.....	393,000	\$1,656,060 00
1848 to 1857.....	500,872	79,736	103,899	684,507	2,807,599 00
1858.....	31,063	9,056	.....	40,122	177,970 00
1859.....	39,500	.....	5,235	44,735	202,735 00
1860.....	23,005	7,469	.....	30,474	133,697 50
1861, (to March 31).....	14,116	.....	.....	14,116	70,580 00
Total.....	877,983	219,837	109,134	1,206,954	5,048,641 50

D.—Coinage of the mint and branches—Continued.

6. ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.						
Period.	Fine gold bars.	Value.	Silver bars.	Value.	Total pieces.	Total value.
1854.....	822	\$2, 888, 059 18	.....	.....	822	\$2, 888, 059 18
1855.....	6, 182	20, 441, 813 63	.....	.....	6, 182	20, 441, 813 63
1856.....	4, 727	19, 396, 046 89	52	\$6, 792 63	4, 779	19, 402, 839 52
1857.....	2, 230	9, 335, 414 00	550	123, 317 00	2, 780	9, 458, 731 00
1858.....	7, 052	21, 798, 691 04	894	171, 961 79	7, 946	21, 970, 652 83
1859.....	3, 295	13, 044, 718 43	1, 985	272, 424 05	5, 280	13, 317, 142 48
1860.....	.....	6, 831, 532 01	.....	222, 226 11	.....	7, 053, 758 12
1861.....	4, 816	19, 948, 728 88	1, 089	187, 078 63	5, 905	20, 135, 807 50
1862.....	.....	16, 094, 768 44	.....	415, 603 57	.....	16, 510, 372 01
Total.....	29, 124	129, 779, 772 50	4, 570	1, 399, 403 78	33, 694	131, 179, 176 28

D.—Coinage of the mint and branches—Continued.

7. SUMMARY EXHIBIT OF THE COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES TO THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1862.

Mints.	Commence- ment of coinage.	Gold coinage.	Silver coinage.	Copper coinage.	Entire coinage.	
					Pieces.	Value.
Philadelphia	1793	Value. \$404, 928, 878 36	Value. \$97, 725, 589 86	Value \$2, 763, 473 55	719, 171, 542	\$505, 417, 941 77
San Francisco	1854	144, 532, 156 81	2, 375, 532 71	.....	12, 264, 739	146, 907, 689 52
New Orleans, (to January 31, 1861)	1838	40, 381, 615 00	29, 890, 037 13	.....	94, 900, 695	70, 271, 652 13
Charlotte, (to March 31, 1861)	1838	5, 048, 641 50	.....	.....	1, 206, 954	5, 048, 641 50
Dahlonga, (to February 28, 1861)	1838	6, 121, 919 00	.....	.....	1, 381, 750	6, 121, 919 00
Assay office, New York ..	1854	129, 779, 772 50	1, 399, 403 78	.....	33, 694	131, 179, 176 28
.....
Total		780, 792, 983 17	131, 390, 563 48	2, 763, 473 55	828, 959, 374	864, 947, 020 20

E.

Statement of gold of domestic production deposited at the mint of the United States and branches to the close of the year ending June 30, 1862.

1. MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA.

Period.	Parted from silver.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	New Mexico.
1804 to 1827.....			\$110,000 00					
1828 to 1837.....		\$427,000 00	2,519,500 00	\$327,500 00	\$1,763,900 00	\$12,400 00		
1838 to 1847.....		518,294 00	1,303,636 00	152,368 00	566,316 00	16,499 00	\$45,493 00	
1848 to 1857.....		534,491 56	467,237 00	55,626 00	44,577 50	6,664 00	9,451 00	\$48,397 00
1858.....		18,977 00	15,175 00		18,365 00			
1859.....		15,720 00	9,305 00	4,675 00	20,190 00	240 00		275 00
1860.....		17,402 62	8,450 11		7,556 41	595 88		
1861.....		7,200 29	7,523 80		15,049 41		92 76	
1862.....			81 38		135 40			
Total.....		1,593,435 41	4,440,908 29	540,467 00	2,436,069 72	93,403 88	55,036 76	48,672 00

Period	Parted from silver.	California.	Oregon.	Colorado.	Arizona.	Washington Ter.	Other sources.	Total.
1804 to 1827.....								\$110,000 00
1828 to 1837.....								5,063,500 00
1838 to 1847.....							\$13,200 00	2,633,641 00
1848 to 1857.....							31,037 00	328,067,473 62
1858.....		\$226,839,521 62	\$54,285 00				7,218 00	1,428,329 07
1859.....		1,372,506 07	3,600 00					1,012,701 79
1860.....		959,191 79	2,960 00	\$145 00				1,048,180 26
1861.....		663,389 02	2,780 16	940,604 05			1,403 01	1,058,822 48
1862.....	\$68,864 66	496,807 81		607,592 08	\$3,048 37		1,507 96	1,435,890 45
Total.....	68,864 66	230,505,676 12	63,625 16	2,076,674 63	3,048 37	215 70	44,264 97	241,888,530 67

E.—Statement of gold of domestic production—Continued.

2. BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO.						
Period.	Parted from silver.	California.	Colorado.	Nevada.	Oregon.	Total.
1854.....	\$10, 842, 281 23	.....	.....	.....	\$10, 842, 281 23
1855.....	20, 860, 437 20	.....	.....	.....	20, 860, 437 20
1856.....	29, 209, 218 24	.....	.....	.....	29, 209, 218 24
1857.....	12, 526, 826 93	.....	.....	.....	12, 526, 826 93
1858.....	19, 104, 369 99	.....	.....	.....	19, 104, 369 99
1859.....	14, 098, 564 14	.....	.....	.....	14, 098, 564 14
1860.....	11, 319, 913 83	.....	.....	.....	11, 319, 913 83
1861.....	12, 206, 382 64	.....	.....	.....	12, 206, 382 64
1862.....	\$822, 823 91	14, 029, 759 95	\$680 00	\$13, 000 00	\$888, 000 00	15, 754, 262 96
Total.....	822, 823 01	144, 197, 754 15	680 00	13, 000 00	888, 000 00	145, 922, 257 16

E.—Statement of gold of domestic production—Continued.

3. BRANCH MINT OF NEW ORLEANS.									
Period.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia	Tennessee.	Alabama.	California.	Colorado.	Other sources.	Total.
1833 to 1847 -----	\$741 00	\$14,306 00	\$37,366 00	\$1,772 00	\$61,903 00	-----	-----	\$3,613 00	\$119,699 00
1848 to 1857 -----	-----	1,911 00	2,317 00	947 00	15,379 00	\$21,606,461 54	-----	3,677 00	21,630,692 54
1858 -----	-----	-----	1,560 00	162 12	-----	448,439 84	-----	-----	450,163 96
1859 -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	93,272 41	-----	-----	93,272 41
1860 -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	661 53	97,135 00	\$1,770 39	-----	89,566 92
1861, (to January 31) ..	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	19,932 10	1,666 81	-----	21,598 91
Total	741 00	16,217 00	41,241 00	2,883 12	77,943 53	22,255,240 89	3,437 20	7,290 00	22,404,993 74

E.—Statement of gold of domestic production—Continued.

4. BRANCH MINT, CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.				
Period.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	California.	Total.
1838 to 1847.....	\$1,529,777 00	\$143,941 00	.....	\$1,673,718 00
1848 to 1857.....	2,503,412 68	222,754 17	\$87,321 01	2,813,487 86
1858	170,560 33	5,507 16	.....	176,067 49
1859	182,489 61	22,762 71	.....	205,252 32
1860	134,491 17	.....	.....	134,491 17
1861, (to March 31).....	.....	65,558 30	.....	65,558 30
Total.....	4,520,730 79	460,523 34	87,321 01	5,068,575 14

E.—Statement of gold of domestic production—Continued.

5. BRANCH MINT, DAHLONEGA.

Period.	Utah.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	California.	Colorado.	Other sources.	Total.
1838 to 1847.....	.....	\$64,351 00	\$95,427 00	\$2,978,353 00	\$32,175 00	\$47,711 00	.....	.....	.....	\$3,218,017 00
1848 to 1857..	.....	28,278 82	174,811 91	1,159,420 98	9,837 42	11,918 92	\$1,224,712 82	.....	\$951 00	2,609,931 87
1858.....	.....	.....	32,322 28	57,891 45	107 33	.....	5,293 52	.....	.....	95,614 58
1859.....	.....	2,636 88	4,610 35	57,023 12	.....	.....	699 19	\$52 70	.....	63,072 24
1860.....	.....	3,485 70	2,004 36	35,588 92	.....	.....	1,097 37	24,908 86	.....	67,085 21
1861, (to Feb. 28).	\$145 14	812 79	2,066 91	22,182 14	.....	.....	4,213 79	32,772 28	.....	62,193 05
Total.....	145 14	99,585 19	311,242 81	4,310,459 61	42,119 75	59,629 92	1,236,016 69	57,763 84	951 00	6,117,913 95

E.—Statement of gold of domestic production—Continued.

6. ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

Period.	Parted from silver.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	New Mexico.	California.	Colorado.	Utah.	Arizona.	Oregon.	Nevada.	Other sources.	Total.
1854.....	\$167 00	\$3,916 00	\$395 00	\$1,242 00	.....	.....	\$9,221,457 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$9,227,177 00
1855.....	2,370 00	3,750 00	7,620 00	13,100 00	\$350 00	.....	25,025,896 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,600 00	25,034,686 11
1856.....	6,928 00	805 07	4,052 29	41,101 28	233 62	.....	16,529,008 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,582,129 16
1857.....	1,531 00	1,689 00	2,663 00	10,451 00	1,545 00	.....	9,899,957 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,917,836 00
1858.....	501 00	7,007 00	6,354 00	12,951 00	2,181 00	.....	19,660,531 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,722,629 46
1859.....	436 00	20,122 00	700 00	14,736 00	593 00	.....	11,694,872 25	\$3,944 00	.....	.....	\$5,581 00	.....	.....	19,722,629 46
1860.....	4,202 00	9,755 00	.....	19,368 00	.....	.....	6,023,628 36	248,981 00	\$4,680 00	\$1,190 00	2,866 00	.....	405 00	11,738,694 25
1861.....	3,869 00	2,753 00	670 00	6,900 00	818 00	\$6,714 00	19,227,638 14	1,419,166 00	73,734 00	16,871 00	3,181 00	.....	.....	6,311,804 36
1862.....	\$241,029 00	316 00	2,232 00	2,065 00	1,469 00	.....	1,543 00	12,580,647 83	912,403 00	.....	391 00	205 00	\$40,846 00	3,293 00	15,754,262 96
Total.....	241,029 00	20,320 00	52,029 07	21,519 29	121,338 28	5,720 62	8,257 00	129,863,657 05	2,614,494 00	78,414 00	18,452 00	11,833 00	40,846 00	32,821 00	135,101,553 44

7. SUMMARY EXHIBIT OF THE ENTIRE DEPOSITS OF DOMESTIC GOLD AT THE UNITED STATES MINT AND BRANCHES TO JUNE 30, 1862.

Mint.	Parted from silver	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Tennessee.	California.	Colorado.
Philadelphia.....	\$68,864 66	\$1,538,485 41	\$4,440,908 29	\$540,467 00	\$2,436,089 72	\$55,036 76	\$36,403 88	\$230,505,676 12	\$2,076,674 63
San Francisco.....	822,823 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144,197,754 15	680 00
New Orleans.....	.....	.....	741 00	16,217 00	41,241 00	77,943 53	2,883 12	22,255,240 89	3,437 20
Charlotte.....	.....	.....	4,520,730 79	460,523 34	.....	.....	.....	87,321 01	.....
Dahlonega.....	.....	.....	99,885 19	311,242 81	4,310,459 61	59,629 92	42,119 75	1,236,016 69	57,763 84
Assay office.....	241,029 00	20,320 00	52,029 07	24,519 29	121,338 23	5,730 62	.....	129,863,657 05	2,614,494 00
Total.....	1,132,716 67	1,558,805 41	9,113,994 34	1,352,969 44	6,909,128 61	198,330 83	81,406 75	528,145,665 91	4,753,049 67

Mint.	Parted from silver.	Utah.	Arizona.	Nebraska.	New Mexico.	Oregon.	Nevada.	Other sources.	Total.
Philadelphia.....	\$1,507 96	\$3,048 37	\$1,402 01	\$48,672 00	\$63,625 16	.....	\$41,670 70	\$241,858,532 67
San Francisco.....	888,000 00	\$13,000 00	.....	145,922,257 16
New Orleans.....	7,290 00	22,404,993 74
Charlotte.....	5,068,575 14
Dahlonega.....	145 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	951 00	6,117,913 95
Assay office.....	78,414 00	18,452 00	.....	8,257 00	11,833 60	40,846 00	32,821 00	133,133,730 31
Total.....	80,067 10	21,500 37	1,402 01	56,929 00	963,458 16	53,846 00	82,732 70	554,506,002 97

F.

Statement of the amount of silver coined at the mint of the United States and its branches at San Francisco and New Orleans, under the act of February 21, 1853.

Year.	United States mint at Philadelphia.	Branch mint, San Francisco.	Branch mint, New Orleans, to Jan. 31, 1861.	Total.
1853.....	\$7,806,461 00	.....	\$1,225,000 00	\$9,031,461 00
1854.....	5,340,130 00	.....	3,246,000 00	8,586,130 00
1855.....	1,393,170 00	\$164,075 00	1,918,000 00	3,475,245 00
1856.....	3,150,740 00	177,000 00	1,744,000 00	5,071,740 00
1857.....	1,333,000 00	50,000 00	.....	1,383,000 00
1858.....	4,970,980 00	127,750 00	2,942,000 00	8,040,730 00
1859.....	2,926,400 00	283,500 00	2,689,000 00	5,898,900 00
1860.....	519,890 00	356,500 00	1,293,000 00	2,169,390 00
1861.....	1,433,800 00	198,000 00	414,000 00	2,045,800 00
1862.....	2,168,941 50	641,700 00	.....	2,810,641 50
Total.....	31,043,512 50	1,998,525 00	15,471,000 00	48,513,037 50

G.

Statement of the amount of silver of domestic production deposited at the mint of the United States and its branches, from January, 1841, to June 30, 1862.

Year.	Parted from gold.	Nevada.	Arizona.	Sonora.	North Carolina.	Lake Superior.	California.	Total.
1841 to 1851.	\$768, 509 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$768, 509 00
1852	404, 494 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	404, 494 00
1853	417, 279 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	417, 279 00
1854	328, 199 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328, 199 00
1855	333, 053 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	333, 053 00
1856	321, 938 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	321, 938 38
1857	127, 256 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127, 256 12
1858	300, 849 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$15, 623 00	.....	316, 472 36
1859	219, 647 34	.....	.....	.....	\$23, 398 00	30, 122 13	.....	273, 167 47
1860	138, 561 70	\$102, 540 77	\$13, 357 00	\$1, 220 00	12, 257 00	25, 880 58	.....	293, 797 05
1861	364, 724 73	213, 420 84	12, 260 00	.....	6, 233 00	13, 372 72	.....	610, 011 29
1862	245, 122 47	757, 446 60	105 00	.....	.....	21, 366 38	\$8, 224 00	1, 032, 264 45
Total.....	3, 969, 634 10	1, 073, 408 21	25, 722 00	1, 220 00	41, 888 00	106, 364 81	8, 224 00	5, 226, 441 12

H.

Statement of the amount and denomination of fractions of the Spanish and Mexican dollar deposited at the mint of the United States for exchange for the new cent to June 30, 1860.

Year.	Quarters.	Eighths.	Sixteenths.	Value by tale.
1857 -----	\$78,295 00	\$33,148 00	\$16,602 00	\$128,045 00
1858 -----	68,644 00	64,472 00	32,085 00	165,201 00
1859 -----	111,589 00	100,080 00	41,930 00	263,059 00
1860 -----	182,330 00	51,630 00	24,105 00	258,065 00
Total -----	440,858 00	249,330 00	114,182 00	814,370 00

I.

Statement of the amount of fractions of the Spanish and Mexican dollar purchased at the mint of the United States, the branch mint, New Orleans, and assay office, New York, to June 30, 1862.

Year.	Mint of U. S., Philadelphia.	Branch mint, N. Orleans, to Jan. 31, 1861.	Assay office, New York.	Total.
1857 -----	\$174,485 00	\$1,360 00	\$112,502 00	\$288,347 00
1858 -----	326,033 00	17,355 00	147,453 00	490,841 00
1859 -----	165,115 00	19,825 00	110,564 00	295,504 00
1860 -----	58,353 74	9,075 00	62,072 00	129,500 74
1861 -----	36,572 05	5,680 00	10,474 00	52,726 05
1862 -----	20,585 95	-----	11,401 00	31,986 95
Total -----	781,144 74	53,295 00	454,466 00	1,288,905 74

J.

Statement of cents of former issue deposited at the United States mint for exchange for cents of the new issue to June 30, 1860.

Year.	Value by tale.
1857 -----	\$16,602 00
1858 -----	31,404 00
1859 -----	47,235 00
1860 -----	37,500 00
1861 -----	95,245 00
1862 -----	53,365 00
Total -----	281,351 00

A statement of foreign gold and silver coins prepared by the director of the mint, to accompany his annual report, in pursuance of the act of February 21, 1857.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

The first column embraces the names of the countries where the coins are issued; the second contains the name of coin, only the principal denominations being given. The other sizes are proportional; and when this is not the case, the deviation is stated.

The third column expresses the weight of a single piece in fractions of the troy ounce carried to the thousandth, and in a few cases to the ten thousandths of an ounce. The method is preferable to expressing the weight in grains for commercial purposes, and corresponds better with the terms of the mint. It may be readily transferred to weight in grains by the following rule: Remove the decimal point; from one-half deduct four per cent. of that half, and the remainder will be grains.

The fourth column expresses the fineness in thousandths—*i. e.*, the number of parts of pure gold or silver in 1,000 parts of the coin.

The fifth and sixth columns of the first table expresses the valuation of gold. In the fifth is shown the value as compared with the legal content or amount of fine gold in our coin. In the sixth is shown the value as paid at the mint after the uniform deduction of one-half of one per cent. The former is the value for any other purposes than recoinage, and especially for the purpose of comparison; the latter is the value in exchange for our coins at the mint.

For the silver there is no fixed legal valuation, the law providing for shifting the price according to the condition of demand and supply. The present price of standard silver is $1.22\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ounce, at which rate the values in the fifth column of the second table are calculated. In a few cases, where the coins could not be procured, the data are assumed from the legal rates, and so stated.

K.

GOLD COINS.

Country.	Denomination.	Weight.	Fineness.	Value.	Value after deduction.
		<i>Oz. dec.</i>	<i>Thous.</i>		
Australia	Pound of 1852	0.281	916.5	\$5 32.37	\$5 29.71
Do	Sovereign of 1855-'60	0.256.5	916	4 85.58	4 83.16
Austria	Dueat	0.112	986	2 28.28	2 27.04
Do	Souverain	0.363	900	6 75.35	6 71.98
Do	New union crown, (assumed)	0.357	900	6 64.19	6 60.87
Belgium	Twenty-five francs	0.254	899	4 72.03	4 69.67
Bolivia	Doubloon	0.867	870	15 59.25	15 51.46
Brazil	Twenty milreis	0.575	917.5	10 90.57	10 85.12
Central America	Two escudos	0.209	853.5	3 68.75	3 66.91
Chili	Old doubloon	0.867	870	15 59.26	15 51.47
Do	Ten pesos	0.492	900	9 15.35	9 10.78
Denmark	Ten thaler	0.427	895	7 90.01	7 86.06
Ecuador	Four escudos	0.433	844	7 55.46	7 51.69
England	Pound or sovereign, new	0.256.7	916.5	4 86.34	4 83.91
Do	Pound or sovereign, average	0.256	915.5	4 84.48	4 82.06
France	Twenty francs, new	0.207.5	899.5	3 85.83	3 83.91
Do	Twenty francs, average	0.207	899	3 84.69	3 82.77
Germany, north.	Ten thaler	0.427	895	7 90.01	7 86.06
Do	Ten thaler, Prussian	0.427	903	7 97.07	7 93.09
Do	Krone, (crown)	0.357	900	6 64.20	6 60.88
Do	Dueat	0.112	986	2 28.28	2 27.14
Greece	Twenty drachms	0.185	900	3 44.19	3 42.47
Hindustan	Mohur	0.374	916	7 08.18	7 04.64
Italy	Twenty lire	0.207	898	3 84.26	3 82.34
Japan	Old cobang	0.362	568	4 44.0	3 41.8
Do	New cobang	0.289	572	3 57.6	3 55.8
Mexico	Doubloon, average	0.867.5	866	15 52.98	15 45.22
Do	Doubloon, new	0.867.5	870.5	15 61.05	15 53.25
Naples	Six ducati, new	0.245	996	5 04.43	5 01.91
Netherlands	Ten guilders	0.215	899	3 99.56	3 97.57
New Granada	Old doubloon, Bogota	0.868	870	15 61.06	15 53.26
Do	Old doubloon, Popayan	0.867	858	15 37.75	15 30.07
Do	Ten pesos, new	0.525	891.5	9 67.51	9 62.68
Peru	Old doubloon	0.867	868	15 55.67	15 47.90
Portugal	Gold crown	0.308	912	5 80.66	5 77.76
Prussia	New union crown, (assumed)	0.357	900	6 64.19	6 60.87
Rome	2½ scudi, new	0.140	900	2 60.47	2 59.17
Russia	Five roubles	0.210	916	3 97.64	3 95.66
Spain	100 reals	0.268	896	4 96.39	4 93.91
Do	80 reals	0.215	869.5	3 86.44	3 84.51
Sweden	Dueat	0.111	975	2 23.72	2 22.61
Tunis	25 piastres	0.161	900	2 99.54	2 98.05
Turkey	100 piastres	0.231	915	4 36.93	4 34.75
Tuscany	Sequin	0.112	999	2 31.29	2 30.14

L.

SILVER COINS.

Country.	Denomination.	Weight.	Fineness.	Value.
		<i>Oz. dec.</i>	<i>Thous.</i>	
Austria.....	Old rix dollar.....	0.902	833	\$1 02.27
Do.....	Old scudo.....	0.836	902	1 02.64
Do.....	Florin before 1858.....	0.451	833	51.14
Do.....	New florin.....	0.397	900	48.63
Do.....	New union dollar.....	0.596	900	73.01
Do.....	Maria Theresa dollar, 1780.....	0.895	838	1 02.12
Belgium.....	Five francs.....	0.803	897	98.04
Bolivia.....	New dollar.....	0.643	903.5	79.07
Do.....	Half dollar.....	0.432	667	39.22
Brazil.....	Double milreis.....	0.820	918.5	1 02.53
Canada.....	Twenty cents.....	0.150	925	18.87
Central America.....	Dollar.....	0.866	850	1 00.19
Chili.....	Old dollar.....	0.864	908	1 06.79
Do.....	New dollar.....	0.801	900.5	98.17
Denmark.....	Two rigsdaler.....	0.927	877	1 10.65
England.....	Shilling, new.....	0.182.5	924.5	22.96
Do.....	Shilling, average.....	0.178	925	22.41
France.....	Five franc, average.....	0.800	900	98.00
Germany, north.....	Thaler before 1857.....	0.712	750	72.67
Do.... north.....	New thaler.....	0.595	900	72.89
Do.... south.....	Florin before 1857.....	0.340	900	41.65
Do.... south.....	New florin, (assumed).....	0.340	900	41.65
Greece.....	Five drachms.....	0.719	900	88.08
Hindostan.....	Rupce.....	0.374	916	46.62
Japan.....	Itzebu.....	0.279	991	37.63
Do.....	New itzebu.....	0.279	890	33.80
Mexico.....	Dollar, new.....	0.867.5	903	1 06.62
Do.....	Dollar, average.....	0.866	901	1 06.20
Naples.....	Scudo.....	0.844	830	95.34
Netherlands.....	2½ guild.....	0.804	944	1 03.31
Norway.....	Specie daler.....	0.927	877	1 10.65
New Granada.....	Dollar of 1857.....	0.803	896	97.92
Peru.....	Old dollar.....	0.866	901	1 06.20
Do.....	Dollar of 1858.....	0.766	909	94.77
Do.....	Half dollar of 1835-'38.....	0.433	650	38.31
Prussia.....	Thaler before 1857.....	0.712	750	72.68
Do.....	New thaler.....	0.595	900	72.89
Rome.....	Scudo.....	0.864	900	1 05.84
Russia.....	Rouble.....	0.667	875	79.44
Sardinia.....	Five lire.....	0.800	900	98.00
Spain.....	New pistareen.....	0.166	899	20.31
Sweden.....	Rix dollar.....	1.092	750	1 11.48
Switzerland.....	Two francs.....	0.323	899	39.52
Tunis.....	Five piastres.....	0.511	898.5	62.49
Turkey.....	Twenty piastres.....	0.770	830	86.98
Tuscany.....	Florin.....	0.220	925	27.70

